

plorer's own lips that he has reached the North Pole.

MUST HAVE REACHED LAND.

Dr. Stejneger, a Former Associate of Dr. Nansen, Believes He Was Successful. Washington, Feb. 15.—In scientific circles in Washington the interest in the report of Dr. Nansen's alleged achievement would be much greater if the news came in a more authentic shape and with more definite particulars. The two points from which confirmatory dispatches are said to have been received, namely, Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia, and Archangel, in European Russia, being more than 3,500 miles apart, in the opinion of Lieutenant William H. Schuetz, of the navy, who is thoroughly familiar with the Siberian coast, cast grave doubts upon the authenticity of the reports.

That is to say, the possibility of Dr. Nansen having accomplished his mission by reaching the North Pole and planting there the Norwegian flag, in the dramatic way stated in the Irkutsk dispatch, is absolutely questioned. But a reservation is made in favor of the theory that the hardy Norwegian explorer may have escaped alive and that some intelligence to that effect may have been conveyed by natives in the mysterious way in which rumors travel among savages, and may possibly have reached the widely divergent points from which the rumors come.

Mr. Leonard Stejneger, a former associate of Dr. Nansen when the Doctor was curator of a museum in Norway, and who is now one of the curators of the United States National Museum, thinks there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the story, and bears high tribute to Dr. Nansen's indomitable courage and fertility of resource.

"It," said he, "Dr. Nansen found land north of the New Siberian Islands, it would be a comparatively easy matter for him to proceed northward, for the distance is not so great; the extreme difficulties experienced in travelling over the frozen sea make the task one of greater hardship and immeasurably increases the apparent distance.

THERE MUST BE LAND THERE. "We know that there is land further north than any one has yet been, for the reason that birds fly north of the limit of explorations, raise their young and return with them. These birds do not breed their young on ice; they must have land, and because they do go north and breed is very good reason for believing that land is to be found there."

Captain Herenden, of the Smithsonian, was a member of the expedition of Lieutenant P. H. Fay, in 1881, which went as far north as Point Barrow. Subsequently, in the whaling business, Capt. Herenden had five winters there. He has thus had the actual experience in that northern country.

"The surprising thing to me is," said he, "that Nansen has been heard from at this season of the year. Had he returned last summer we would certainly have heard from him before this, and we are bound, therefore, to believe that he has just returned. To one having no experience in those ice-bound regions it is almost impossible to portray the enormous difficulties encountered in travelling over the frozen seas. On land, even, if it is covered with ice, the case is quite different, and the only way I can account for Nansen's return at this time of the year is the possible fact that he has found land."

Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, the Arctic explorer, gives little credence to the reported confirmation of the success of Dr. Nansen's attempt to reach the North Pole. He laid particular stress to-day, in speaking of the report from Archangel, on the fact that Nansen's theory of reaching the Pole was at variance with his alleged arrival off the Siberian coast, which the explorer did not contemplate in his arrangements for the expedition.

General Greely could not understand how information that Nansen was approaching the Lena Delta should reach such a remote point as Archangel. The absence of details in both the Archangel and Irkutsk dispatches was also a reason for disbelief on the part of General Greely.

There was nothing said as to how Nansen had been communicated with not anything about his journey. It was also unlikely that news coming from such an important place as Archangel, having excellent communication with the outside world, could not be given with more directness as to particulars.

Nansen's theory that a current swept across the Pole was disproved, said General Greely, if Nansen had arrived anywhere off the Siberian coast. If he had reached there, the indications seemed to be that a current had swept him from the neighborhood of Bennett Island to the Pole and then returned him to his starting point. This was hardly possible, said the General, and there was no scientific evidence in confirmation.

When Dr. Nansen first broached his scheme for reaching the North Pole many people, in fact, the majority of scientists, looked upon it as hopelessly visionary. After months of prodding he succeeded in getting the Royal Geographical Society of London to give him some financial aid. The people of Norway thought better of his project, than the Royal Geographical Society and contributed \$50,000. The King of Norway and Sweden gave him \$50,000 more. On June 24, 1893, Dr. Nansen sailed in the Fram.

Dr. Nansen's intention, if he reached the Pole, was to cross it and come back by way of Greenland.

Nansen was heard of from time to time, and on one occasion it was stated that a carrier pigeon had been received by his wife which had been let loose by him. This was denied afterward. For a year

or two there has been talk of sending an expedition to the relief of Dr. Nansen. Some of the reports received from Nansen were months reaching civilization, one that the Fram had become stuck in the ice and ground to pieces. This story was afterward found to be untrue. Nansen's idea was to drift with the currents that he believed to exist and which he believed would finally land him at the North Pole. The Fram was built to give the greatest power of resistance to the ice. Dr. Nansen took ample precautions against his ship being crushed by ice. The sides of most of the ships built for Arctic service are straight up and down. Dr. Nansen carried his idea to the extreme in his vessel. In the Fram was a large quantity of material taken along for camp use, to be used in an emergency. Dr. Nansen's theory of the currents toward the Pole was based on the experience of the Jeannette expedition, it being the only case where the disposition of a vessel caught in the drifting ice north of the Behring Sea is known. The last week before the Jeannette sank she drifted north at the rate of eight miles an hour.

HOW THE FRAM WAS BUILT.

A Stanch Hull, Boat, Specially Adapted to Arctic Travel and Proof Against Ice Floes.

The Fram, which means "forward," was built especially for Dr. Nansen, and under his direction. She is intended to carry 380 tons of coal and cargo. Her provisions and equipment, which she started on her present voyage, weighed seventy tons, and the vessel has a total dead weight of 800 tons.

The vessel is 125 feet long, 36 feet beam and 17 feet deep from her deck beams to the keel.

The hull is built of live oak, with iron and copper fastenings and strongly braced. A thick layer of green heart, a hard American wood, encloses the hull as an ice sheathing. Her sides are from thirty to thirty-three inches thick at the points where she is exposed to pressure from the ice.

It is the peculiar construction of the hull rather than its structural strength that fits the Fram for Arctic voyaging.

Her sides have no straight or perpendicular lines. Her hull from port to starboard forms a gradual curve, not unlike that of an old-fashioned wooden butter barrel. The object of this is to leave no perpendicular surface for the ice to get a purchase against. Ice squeezing against the Fram would gradually work under and lift the little vessel instead of crushing her.

The Fram's engines are of the triple-expansion type, and of 160 indicated horsepower. The steamer has a speed of not more than six knots an hour on a coal consumption of 2½ tons per day.

She was supplied with 310 tons of coal for the trip, and petroleum was put aboard for heating purposes. Alcohol is used for cooking. Dr. Nansen had an electric motor placed in the vessel, which he expected to operate with a windmill or a treadmill worked by four men.

There are six strongly built lifeboats, each 29 feet long and 9 feet beam. Any one of them will hold Dr. Nansen and his entire crew of eleven men, which includes a staff of scientists.

DOUBTS THE POLAR NEWS.

Editor Volk's Reasons for Suspending Judgment on Nansen Rumors.

John Volk, editor of Nordlystet, the most prominent Norwegian newspaper published in the United States, said yesterday, regarding the reported discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen:

"It is too extraordinary and of too great scientific value for me to believe without confirmation. I should be most happy to know that this wonderful discovery had been made by one of my countrymen. The only thing which makes me doubt it is my knowledge of Dr. Nansen. He is too matter-of-fact, and would have made the discovery known in some authentic way. He could not but appreciate its importance to the entire world, and must have realized that something more than a vague rumor would be necessary to give it credence. I know that Dr. Nansen would have written so that there could be no doubt about it."

"If it were possible for word to have been received from him, why could not some positive information be had. His wife and child are still waiting for news from him, and it is most probable that should a channel open up for him to send any information he would have communicated with them. Nor has he had time yet."

"Under the title 'Where Is Nansen?' the German monthly, 'Nachtigall' Review has an article written by the celebrated Norwegian scientist Dr. Nansen, in which he says that even if Nansen could make the trip in the shortest possible time it is his intention to remain there as long as he can. His goal, says Nansen, is not to reach the North Pole proper, but to make a thorough examination of the entire polar regions, and that cannot be done quickly. Nansen himself said yesterday, 'I expect to be back too early.' Dr. Nansen puts the query, 'When will the Polar Sea again return to the expedition? It is a living world, and answers itself by saying, 'In September, 1896, we may expect to hear from them.'"

The Geographical Congress recently held in London Mr. John Murray expressed an opinion on this point. He said: 'But even if we should have no information during the year 1896 from Nansen there is no fear for the expedition.'"

"Above all," added Mr. Volk, "we must hear from Dr. Nansen himself before we can be sure of what has been done."

EAGER TO SEE HIM HANGED.

The Father of Alice Sterling Makes an Appeal to Sheriff O'Brien.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.—George W. Sterling, the father of little Alice Sterling, for whose murder Angus D. Gilbert is to be hanged in the Charles Street Jail on Friday morning next, visited Sheriff O'Brien's office yesterday afternoon. Sheriff O'Brien asked Mr. Sterling what could be done for him, and he replied:

"I have come to ask for permission to see Gilbert, the fiend who killed my darling child, hung."

There was silence for a moment, and as Sheriff O'Brien was about to speak, Mr. Sterling burst out crying and could not be consoled for some time. Upon regaining his composure the Sheriff said to him:

"Do you really wish to see it, Mr. Sterling? Your presence would hardly be advisable under the circumstances."

"Well, I have thought it over and I can see the villain strung up with a good spirit." The Sheriff refused the desired permit, and Mr. Sterling became hysterical and wept violently. It took the efforts of the Sheriff and two deputies to pacify him as he was led away.

He Dorado Still Hard Aground.

Three tug made efforts at 9 o'clock last night to float the Morgan liner El Dorado, imbedded in the mud off Oyster Island, in the upper bay. It was then high water, and a large part of the cargo had been removed from the vessel during the day, the tugs failed to budge her. More of the cargo will be taken out to-day, and another effort will be made at 10 o'clock to-night to float the steamer.

Waste no money. Buy Salvation Oil, the best remedy. It kills all pain.

WILD APPLAUSE FOR CALVE AND NORDICA.

Unprecedented Scene at the Closing of the Grand Opera Season.

Fourteen Recalls Responded to at the Matinee by the Fair Carmen.

NORDICA WAS THE EVENING STAR.

The Audience Only Ceased Applauding When Overcome by Exhaustion—Magnificent Tribute to the Skill of the Great Artists.

Scarcely if ever have the scenes enacted in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon been rivaled in the city. Paris has had favorites over whom the people have gone temporarily wild, but it is doubtful if Paris ever accorded to any singer the reception given Calve at yesterday's matinee.

When the great singer came down to the footlights for her opening song the audience rose en masse. Men shouted her name and women, frantic with excitement, called to her and waved their handkerchiefs. Many were unable to stand the strains of the demonstration and gave way to tears.

When Calve had finished her first song the audience refused to be satisfied. Women stood up in the aisles, and as the great singer, with heaving bosom and tears in her eyes, unable to utter a word or sound, stood mutely and watched the demonstration, the orchestra struck up again. While it played the first bars of her song she regained her self-control and responded to the encore.

When the curtain fell on the act the house again went wild with enthusiasm. The curtain was raised and the finale of the act gone through again, and again it was raised. Each time the scene was a repetition of the former demonstration.

The big audience, the majority of whom had seen her several times, commenced to realize that her season on this continent was over, and it was the last time they would have an opportunity to pay tribute to her genius, her art and to the woman herself.

SHARED HER APPLAUSE.

Still they continued to clamor, and when the woman, without the slightest trace of jealousy, anxious that her co-workers should also share her triumphs, came upon the stage with Lubert, Ancona and Mme. Saville and bowed her appreciation, the audience stopped after one wild yell. They did not cease because they wished to, but because they were exhausted.

The men were as boys in Calve's hands. She was always in front, and did the chief bowing, though she was between the tenor and baritone, paradoxical as the statement may be. It was Calve and nobody else who commanded the trio.

THE FOURTEENTH RESPONSE.

Having been summoned to the front nine times, Calve and the others caught Managers Abbey and Grau and hauled them out before the curtain, and that made a quietus. Still the applause continued, and Calve was obliged to run out from one side door to another, making happy inclinations of the head and throwing her fingers from her lips to the whole house.

The great singer was plainly delighted, but when she was induced to come out four times more she began to look fatigued. But the fourth recall, after the Abbey-Grau episode, created the superstitious thirteen, and the Calve did not like that. So she came out again, all alone.

She had more kisses to send to the far-away people, and sent them with a ready hand. When the enormous gathering who stayed to give their favorite their best ovation shrieked: 'Calve! Calve! Sing to us again!' the charmer only pointed to her throat to let them know that she was in trouble, vocally, and could not respond.

During these scenes the lights had been put out and re-lit in the theatre twice, and the ushers had cried "All out!" three times, but the people lingered through it all.

In fact, they waited twenty-eight minutes from the time Calve made her last appearance, until they were at last notified that their idol would not again come to them.

The ovation to Nordica in the evening was a most enthusiastic one. She was called out eight times at the end of "Lohengrin." After the sixth call she sang an English ballad called "When Love Is Kind." She was again called before the curtain and sang a verse of another English ballad. Repeated calls brought her before the curtain once more. She sang a selection from "Martha."

PADEREWSKI DID NOT PLAY.

He Wanted \$7,500 for Five Minutes' Music and Would Not Take \$1,000.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Society was entertained at a tea given by Mrs. John M. Cunningham, at her beautiful home on Pacific avenue, last afternoon, but society did not hear Paderewski at the tea, because the great pianist would not cut rates. Mrs. Cunningham, a daughter of the late millionaire, Nicholas Luning, is a gracious hostess, and, desiring to give an attractive entertainment to the guests who thronged her mansion, sought to engage Paderewski to play during the afternoon. A note was written asking what Paderewski would charge to play for five minutes at tea.

Mr. Gorlitz, who attends to financial matters for the pianist, answered in writing, announcing Paderewski's charge as \$7,500. Mrs. Cunningham thought the sum extremely large, but as she was not disposed readily to yield to her desire to have the pianist play for her tea, she wrote another note, offering \$1,000 for five minutes of Paderewski's music during her reception.

That note was not even answered," said Mr. Gorlitz, who told of the correspondence between Mrs. Cunningham and himself to-day. "There is no answer. The correspondence ended, but I have kept the letters I received."

Lovely Stabbed in a Pool Room.

Policeman Shea, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, found John Lorey, of No. 228 West Fortieth street, wandering alone in a dazed condition at Thirtieth street and Seventh avenue last night. He had a stab wound on his right arm four inches long, and a similar wound on the leg six inches in length. He claimed he received his injuries at the hands of a negro named John Solomon in a pool room at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where he was said that his wounds are mere scratches.

Cruiser New York Goes to Sea.

The United States cruiser New York left her anchorage, off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, and steamed out to sea. She will rejoin Rear Admiral Bunce's squadron at Hampton Roads.

FOUR BOYS FLEE IN FURRY FROM PIERCE.

They Made Their Escape from the Westchester Home, but Were Soon Recaptured.

After Getting Out They Tramped to Katonah, Where One of the Boys Formerly Resided.

WERE PURSUED BY A CONSTABLE.

He Caught Them, and When He Reached White Plains, Pierce Gave Him Ten Dollars and Put the Boys in a Closed Carriage.

Four boys, all of whom have been inmates of Superintendent Pierce's Westchester Home, escaped from that institution early yesterday morning. As soon as their absence was noticed by one of the attendants of the Home Pierce was notified and almost immediately communicated the fact by telephone to Hoyt Brothers, who are in the grocery business near the home of ex-Judge Roberts, the counsel for the institution. Pierce asked that William Rocket, the town constable, be informed to look out for the fugitives.

In the meantime the boys, who are Floyd and Louis Hall, both colored, and Charles Scabb and Robert F. Logly, were making their way in the direction of the home of the parents of the Hall boys, where they expected to be taken care of. After leaving the Home they repaired to Elmsford, several miles distant. Then they went to Yorktown by the northern road, and it was almost dusk when they finally reached their destination in Katonah.

Caught by the constable, who lived at Fletcher Kent, who is a member of the firm of Hoyt Brothers, and told what Pierce wished him to do. Rocket reached the home of the Halls soon after the arrival of the boys, and without showing any legal authority whatever he commenced a search of the premises. He discovered one of the Hall boys hiding in the lower part of the house, and the three other boys were found secreted in the attic.

The constable ordered them to come along. He put the four boys in his carriage and then drove to the Katonah station on the Harlem branch of the New York Central road. On the way there the boys told him that they were very hungry and would like something to eat. He purchased some apples for them as soon as the station was reached. They ate them greedily while waiting for the train which was to take them back to Pierce.

On the way to White Plains the boys almost begged their captor to plead for leniency from Pierce for them. They said that they had been kept on a bread and butter diet for some days, and did not feel able to receive such a severe beating as they expected from Pierce.

PIERCE WAS AT THE STATION.

When the train pulled into the station at White Plains Superintendent Pierce was on hand to welcome them. He did this in his own peculiar way, and made the boys tremble.

After handing the Constable \$10 for his trouble, and thanking him very kindly, he ordered the boys into a closed carriage which he had in waiting, and then returned to the Home from which they had run away.

Wie Floyd Hall, one of the fugitives, was on an errand a few days ago, he was seen by some one friendly to the Superintendent speaking to a Journal reporter. When he came back to the Home on that occasion it is said that he was severely beaten, and has since not been allowed outside of the grounds.

KINDERGARTENS HERE.

Four Hundred Preachers of the Froebel System of Preliminary Education Meet at the Teachers' College.

The annual meeting of the International Kindergarten Union, the first held in the East, began yesterday in the assembly hall of the Teachers' College, at Morningside Heights and One Hundred and Thirtieth street. Four hundred delegates from the States and Canada, mostly women, were present.

Miss Lucy Wheelock, president of the union, occupied the chair, and Mrs. Ada M. Hughes, of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Carol D. Warren, of New York, vice-presidents; Miss Hattie Twitshell, of Milwaukee, Wis., treasurer; Miss Hattie Laws, of Cincinnati, O., recording secretary, and Miss Sara A. Willes, of West Roxbury, Mass., corresponding secretary, occupied places on the platform.

Dr. H. H. Hart, president of the Teachers' College, made the address of welcome. He was followed by the Rev. Leander Warren, who spoke on the kindergarten in relation to social reform. Miss Anna E. Bryan and Miss Amelia Hofer, of Chicago, read papers on child study in the kindergarten and were followed by Miss Nora A. Smith, of San Francisco, who was President Harvey referred to in the kindergarten, and who read a very interesting paper on "The Art of Story Telling." Hamilton W. Mable, of Washington, D. C., spoke on the elements of culture in the kindergarten.

Professor James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Canada, and Mrs. W. N. Hallmann, of Washington, D. C., spoke on the kindergarten and the school, and the meeting closed with a reading from the story "Parsifal," by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin.

A BIG BLAZE AT CAMDEN.

Fire in an Oilcloth Factory Destroys \$100,000 Worth of Buildings and Stock.

Camden, N. J., Feb. 15.—Farr & Bailey's oilcloth factory, in this city, was destroyed by fire this evening, causing a loss of \$100,000 on buildings, machinery, and stock. The cause of the blaze is said to be a spark caused by electricity in the printing room. The works consisted of three large buildings. They burned rapidly.

The wind was fresh and carried the sparks a considerable distance. Some of them set fire to a storehouse filled with oilcloth. The roof of this building was blazing when the firemen reached it. They managed to quench the flames before the fire worked to the interior of the building. The oilcloth set fire to a house at Ninth and Chestnut streets, and the building was badly damaged before the fire could be controlled. When returning from the fire Wilson Bromley, driver of a horse carriage, was severely injured by the axle of the horse carriage breaking.

Star Trap Shooting Events.

The trap shooting events scheduled for this week are worthy of more than passing notice, two of them being match races and the other the New Jersey Handicap (unscheduled). 100 birds each, on the grounds of the South Side Gun Club, Captain Jack Brewer will endeavor on Friday at Dexter Park to demonstrate his superior skill as a much-valued wing shot over Frank Class. Class will stand at thirty yards while Brewer will shoot from the thirty-third yard mark. The following day Little "Corney" Ferguson will have a try with Count Lovato at Dexter Park, L. I., at thirty birds each.

Hot Bitters cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and all Kidney Diseases. All druggists.

THREE LIVES GIVEN UP.

George Jones Shot His Sweetheart and Her Mother and Then He Put a Bullet in His Brain.

Centerville, Iowa, Feb. 15.—George Jones shot and killed his sweetheart, Leah Martin, and her mother, Mrs. W. J. Martin, and then put a bullet into his own head last evening. His reasons for the deed are unknown, but it is supposed that the parents of the girl, with whom Jones had been keeping company for two years, had objected to their relations. Nothing had been known of the trouble between them on this or any other account. Jones was of a good family and the Martins are also highly respected people.

Jones went out to his home on the street car and the last seen of him alive was when he entered the house. A short time after several shots were heard by neighbors, who rushed to the house and found Mrs. Martin had a bullet in her head and in her breast and was dead. The daughter had a bullet in her head and one in her neck, and although not yet dead, had been unconscious and will die. Jones was found dead outside the house, with a great hole in his temple.

It is believed that Jones had a quarrel with the girl and that her mother intervened between them, that Jones shot the mother first and then the daughter. He last evening, while the girl was in the evening and aside from the fact that he had carried a revolver, there is nothing to indicate that which he went to the house he contemplated the deed.

"INJURING THE ARMY."

Persons Who Interfere with Booth's Return to England Said to Be Making a Mistake.

The interest shown by many friends of the Salvation Army in the real of Commander Ballington Booth to England has culminated in numerous appeals, petitions and expressions, until Commander Booth himself has become embarrassed and the discipline of the Army in the United States compromised. It is believed that Ballington Booth will eventually succeed his father when General William Booth retires.

In this connection an interesting letter has recently been written by General Booth from London, to Colonel H. H. Plainfield, N. J., protesting against the spirit of outside interference, and stating that Ballington Booth must and will positively return to England.

Ensign Hull, of the army, said outsiders, who did not understand the situation, were doing the Army an injury, instead of any good by interference. Miss Hull said that Ballington Booth would likely return to England April 1, and that his successor would probably be appointed from among their European Commissioners.

A LIFE FOR TWO DOLLARS.

Peter Pinto Kills a Fellow-Laborer in Newark and is Arrested in New York.

While Detectives Coyle and Sherwood, of the Elizabeth Street Station, were going through Pell street near the Bowery last night they were stopped by an Italian, who pointed out a fellow countryman and said that the latter had killed a man in Newark Friday night. The man was arrested and taken to the Station House, where he was Peter Pinto, a thirty-three year old laborer, of No. 93 River street, Newark. The informer said that Pinto and another Italian had a fight in Newark, during which Pinto killed his opponent.

The detectives learned that Pinto was wanted in Newark for the murder of an Italian named Melia Peppa, who lived at 22 River street, that city. The two men had fought over the possession of \$2. Pinto, who was getting the worst of it, seized a brick and struck Peppa over the head and made his escape. Peppa died in the hospital.

GAYNOR SCORES RAILROADS.

The Brooklyn Judge Makes Some Scathing Remarks on Their Devious Ways.

The members and invited guests of the Manhattan Club, Brooklyn, listened to an address on "American Law and Citizenship," by Judge William J. Gaynor, last evening, in the clubhouse, No. 306 Clinton street.

Judge Gaynor spoke of the loopholes through which railroad companies dragged valuable franchises for which the public received nothing. He reviewed the history of the Brooklyn Heights and Long Island Traction companies, which, he said, tried to wring \$30,000,000 out of the people by means of paper capital.

Judge Gaynor showed how easy it was for a body of men to organize a company, obtain a valuable franchise and lease it to a small "line" with no responsibility, water the stock to suit themselves, and then expect public to help them pay a dividend on the watered stock.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS DINED.

They Were Guests of General Howard Carroll at Delmonico's Last Night.

General Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery on Governor Morton's staff, gave a dinner to the artillery officers of the State at Delmonico's last night. Covers were laid for thirty-eight in the "Red Room." The walls were draped with flags.

Among the artillery officers present were Captain L. L. Olmstead, Sixth Battery, Blaghamton; Captain Louis Wendell, Lieutenant T. P. Schmidt, First Battery; Captain David Wilson, Lieutenant George E. Pasco, and William L. Flanagan, Second Battery, New York City; Captain Henry S. Raquin, Lieutenant H. H. Royce, Third Battery, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Walter F. Randall, Syracuse. Among the other guests were Adjutant-General E. O. McAlpin, General Philip H. Rugg, S. A.; Major Burton; Colonel Thomas E. Sloan, of the Old Guard; Colonel Ashley W. Cose, Assistant Chief of Artillery; General James M. Van Dusen, Colonel George W. Turner.

During the dinner plans for instructing all the batteries in this city in marching to camp next summer were discussed. During which General McAlpin and General Carroll offered some practical advice.

Blocked the Chairman's Eye.

A Hebrew society met last night in the rooms of the Independent County Organization of the Twelfth Assembly District, No. 112 Clinton street. Solomon Bentowski, who was presiding, decided a motion made by Heyman Solomon to be out. Mr. Bentowski's friends objected and a free fight ensued. Somebody ran to the Delancy Street Police Station House and told the sergeant that several people were being killed. Two policemen were sent to the place, but found the rooms deserted with the exception of Bentowski, who was found seated on the floor, nursing a bloody nose and a black eye. No arrests were made.

Prevent

Colds, pneumonia and the grip by putting your system in good order. Those who are strong and vigorous have little to fear. These diseases attack the weak and debilitated. Build up by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

JOHANNA'S LITTLE SUPPER

Ate Grouse and Drank Cold Bottles at Midnight Without Her Guests.

Madcap Party Arranged by Barrymore Burr McIntosh and Others That Didn't Take Place.

PARK SERGEANT WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

Tables Were Spread in the Armory Next to the She Ape's Cage, the Caterer's Supper Was There, but the Actors Had to Go Away.

Johanna was to have had a reception last Wednesday night. That she did not is due to the fact that the sergeant of the Park police, with headquarters at the Armory, peremptorily refused to permit it.

The reception was arranged for and a spread, with eight covers, while the guests were all anxious to do Johanna the honor of a visit, she had to forego the pleasure until some time in the future.

The idea to give Johanna a reception is said to have originated in the brain of an actor playing at one of the uptown theatres. He mentioned the project to several friends, and it grew. The design to have a supper with Johanna after the show was thought too original to go to waste. After several days consideration of it a party was arranged, consisting of Burr William McIntosh, Maurice Barrymore, Cyril Scott, Digby Bell and several others.

The originator of the project, whose name is not known, arranged all the details. As it would not be exactly proper for a young lady to invite a lot of gentlemen to her room whom she had never